WASHINGTON MONUMENT

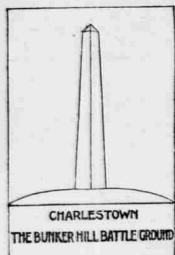
Some Account of the Memorial Stones in the Interior.

VERY MANY YEARS BUILDING

The Contributions From the Various States of the Union and From Foreign Lands-Daily Scenes in and About the Great Shaft-The Yearly Visitors.

That massive yet symmetrical structure, rearing itself proudly from the banks of nems like a grant crayor tracing the story of American geatness on the clouds above; whatever it may write there of mistake or wrong-doing will make but a slight shading for the pure gold letters telling of our giorious achievement and hopeful struggle toward higher ideals, and of our reverence for the heroes known and unknown, who have helped to bring pearer their realization.

Risnotthenmerely the commemoration of single individual, which gives the Washington Monument an interest above nation's life built up in its stones and the nation's soul permeating its dizzy height: nearly every one of those memorial blocks sent from all corners of the republic bear on their faces the words, Liberty, Virtue for the great father who gave his heart



The Monument is not so elaborate as on of the old designs pictured it the obelisk i the same, but the lithograph exhibited in the custodian's office, together with others showing the structure in variou stages of completion, picture it s up to 100 feet by a circular building with groups of equestrian statuary.

If this design had been followed, it might have added a certain beauty to the shaft, but the grandeur of the latter lies in its simplicity, and in its present form it appears more like a lone, imposing sen keeping watch over the people's

cornentiane of the Monument wa hald in July, 1848, and a pamphlet, edited by F. L. Harvey, secretary of the pint commission on the completion of the Moneround wives a list of the articles deposite in it. The list includes an historical sketch of the Washington National Monument Association, from the origin of the enter prise; a copy of the grant for the site of the Monument under the joint resolution of Congress: Constitution of the National Monument Society; a portrait of Wast ington, from the pointing by Stuart, Faremi Hall; newspapers from the thirteen States and the District of Columbia; an American dollar, it is not stated whether silver or gold; a collection of coins; no dresses; public documents; papers of vari c orders and assemblies, etc.

The first 150 feet of the monument was built by private subscription: the honor of National Monument Society, which labore long and hard to get governmental recognition crystallized into substantial aid for the furtherance of the work.

There the agentty structures tood for about twenty years, between 1852 and 1872.on rugged mound, winte the beautiful stones which were to adorn its interior were his ing their light under a wooden shed bear At last, when Uncle Sam opened his pocketbook, it was decided that the founds tion would not be strong enough to uphole so much greatness, and the depth of the foundation was increased from twenty to thirty-eight feet, and the eighty feet somere which formed the base were ex ded to 126 1-2 feet. Then, under national supervision, the monument took a new lease on life, and commenced to grow rapidly.

nemorial stones which the Monn ment Society and not put in-and they are amerous-rapidly found places within the shaft. Others came from home and ad, but, strange to say, none from lead ing European powers, Germany excepted These groups of stones extend from the thirty-foot landing up to about 280. No records were kept of the dates of their arrival, but a majority were here between the years 1850 and 1853 -the first came in 1849 and the last, West Virginia's, in 1889-other late comers put in an appear ance in 1876, 1878 and 1881. The super intendent of public belidings and ground has been besieged with letters from all quarters making inquiries about the dates But the only way to obtain such knowledge te to make a personal inspection of each stone and observe the dates of presenta

tion on those which contain them.

This can best be done by taking a ride in the elevator up to the 350 foot landing, and then strolling leisurely down the wide iron steps and across the landings where the of five or six of the stones. Visitors and candals both delight in this trip; the forme for the instruction it affords, the latter for the souvenirs that can be chipped off with comparative facility. One plying such a can hear the elevator or approaching tootsleps at such a great distance off, that he can hide his tools and assume an air o perfect innocence before he can be d tected; such relic hunters have not been s voracious, however, during the past year or so as formerly-partly because of in creased vigilance on the part of Monu ment officials and on account of the freat passing up and down of visitors Many of the handsomest stones have been sadly marred and mutilated. Stald, sober people, who would be horrified at the ide of doing anything not perfectly honorable

manner.

Many of these not skilled in the art of concealment, have been called before the city courts: a minister of the Gospel who once visited Washington on his bridgl tour, cut a harmless little chip from the shaft the was caught in the act and appeared before the court and his souvenir cost him \$10.

Through the courtesy of the customar and his assistants, I was given the freem of the Monument and spent a whole elevator at the landing where the array of ded, I turned and made the de on foot. The first memorial encountered carving of an anchor of Hope; Warren,

was that sent by the Hibernian Society of Baltimore; it is a beautiful white stone, on which is carved the American eagle, carrying in his mouth a ribbon inscribed "E Piuribus Unum;" below this is an angelic figure with wings and harp. The phrase "Memor et fidelis" stands just above the names of the officers of the society.

The contribution of the city of Baltimore forms a monument within a monument; the miniature shaft is deeply carved in the enter of a white stone, and is surrou by the figure of Liberty; it was sent in 1850. The Maryland State stone has beshield and a carving of sturdy foresters and fishermen; another stone was sent by the Maryland Pilgrims, and yet another by the public schools of Baltimore. The latter represents a scene in a school-room; in the center sits an individual peculiarly suggestive of a Boston schoolm ing what is probably integded to be a torch of learning, but looks like a birch rod, over two scantily clothed youngsters. This was sent in 1851.

The State of Pennsylvania is represented by about sixteen tributes to Washington; a larger number than that of any other State.

A great white marble with the eagle, representing Laberty, Virtue, Independence, two feather pens crossed and underneath the words, "By Deeds of Peace;" William Penn, smoking the pipe of peace with war-plumed sons of the forest, and opposite this, foaming steeds, tramping of the battleground and vessels at sea—all together exhibiting the progress of civilization, constitute the main features of the State's gift. Yet not less beautiful than this is the massive stone from the corporation of the city of Philadelphia. It is carved to represent a picture, and the clear cut frame stands out in bold relief against the bare walls; the eagle in which all the States revel, is there, life size, carrying the Declaration of Independence, dated July 4, 1776. Below this are the scales of Justice, and a way beyond may be seen vessel sailing away from the Quake City with its cargo of material prosperity and spiritual ideas, while above all smile he faces of Plenty and Wisdom.

The lumbering stone body of a locomotive that never carried cargo, and wheels that never rolled, reminds one of Stevenson's first effort, with its old brick smokestack and sporting lange; it came from the em ployes of the Robert Norris Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, February 22, 1856. Otner Pennsylvania stones were sent by Sabbath-school cultures of a Method ist Episcopal church in the city and distriet of Philadelphia, July 4, 1853; an engine and hose company of Philadelphia. two fire engine companies; a grand lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F.; Sons of emperance, pain white stone, inscribed, centsylvania. Mount Pranton Loage, of Lebanon, a State stone, inscribed, "One Stone outers of Philadelphia, July 9, 1850. The last of these is decorated with urns massive columns and twining vines and flowers. In the center is a bust of Wash-

The main features of the American Mechanics' stone are the carvings of the tools of trade and the uplifted arm of a blackpersonification of thrift, and without words tells the story of the stalwart workmen who make a state's material greatness.

The corporation of the city of New York sent its contribution—a large gray stone-in 1852. An eagle hovers over the field of a lone teller and keeps a watchful eye on another scene, the central figure of which is the noble red man in all his primeval splendor.

A very dark, almost black stone, to crifice "From the none of Stark," was ent by the ladies of Manchester, N. Y.

The fire department of New York, in-corporated March 20, 1798, expressed its gratitude to the "Father of His Country" in the gift of a white stone on which i displayed a classic temple called "Fire Department;" outside the temple stands wouth just casting aside his believe and bending to receive the benedic tion of Fame

New York is further represented by stones from the Methodist Episcopai Church, February 22, 1855; Buffalo public schools, black stone from the battleground on Long Island, 1853; Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, F. A. M., New York city: Athenian Lodge, Troy; Eureka Lodge, New York city: Fort Green battleground, 1854, New York marble firm. Washington Lodge, New York city, and the Grand Lodge of Accepted is of a greenish black bue, and represents in part a tody of water over which the sun is rising to light several sailing vessels on their way. Beyond the waters stand Instice blinded and holding aloft a pair of scales, and the figure of Abundance urrounded by a profusion of fruit and flowers.

The State of Maine is brief and to the point. Two modest stones, one sent by the citizens of Thomaston, "From the Home word "Maine," are all that have come from the Pine Tree State



New Hampshire adopted the same plan Durham contributed, and the State of plain granite is inscribed "New Hamp

Little Delaware has one, sent in 1849. which is more elaborately worded. Underneath a bust of Washington, traced in firm letters, are the words; "The First to Adopt Will Be the Last to Desert the Con-

One of Connecticut's stones came from the grand division of the Sons of Temperance; the other, the State stone, is of a dark rown color, and looks like a piece of rusty

New Jersey was more generous than some of her larger sisters. The Chosophic Sc ciety, Nassau Hall, instituted in 1705 sent a beautiful block to adorn the monu-ment of him who contributed so largely to the making of our history. The inscrip tion is "To the Memory of Washington." On the Newark tribute, Minerva, a youth

with a lion for his companion, the goddesses of Plenty and Justice are artistically grouped. The Old Line Whig Society, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Feb ruary 22, 1853), Ancient New Jersey Masons, all remembered Washington, while the State sent a tribute representing char acteristic scenes in the life of the people and the products of the soil. Newark also sent a plain stone, adorned with the eagle The First Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Boston, sent in 1853, a heavy dark stone; it is a fitting tribut-

from the State where the sturdy revolutionary heroes left the trail of a lasting fame on the battlefield. Another stone fraught with memories of noble life, came from Bunker Hill. One from Salem, Washington Lodge, Knoxbury, New Bedford, O. O. F lodge, Roxbury (Inscribed Prirthplace of Joseph Warren,") one from Lowell, and in addition to these, the State

stone. The words "Rhode Island" surmount the R. L. is represented, as is also the S. of T.

Lodge Vermont's design is very beautiful; a deer's head, with massive antiers, forms the centerpiece; around this is a wreath and below a rustic scene where great sheaves of wheat give evidence of abut harvests, and cattle graze peaceably in the fields beyond. The thought expressed is Freedom and Unity !

The stone from the Buckeye State is inribed "Ohio" and "Sunto Perpetua The Young Men's Mercantile Library Asciation, of Cincinnati. Patriotically wrote Ohio, first born of the ordinance of '87; every pulsation of her heart beats high. long, for liberty and for the Uni-

The proprietors of the Cincinnati Commercial, the Ohio Temperance Society with its motto, "Love, l'urity, Fidelity," the Grand Lodge of the State, the Odd Fellows and the Invincible Fire Company, No. 5, all sent tributes.



Illinois' stone combines the words, tate Sovereignty, National Union;" the Masonic lodge sent a plain stone, while that of the Sons of Temperance is elaborately decorated with keys, crossed swords. a eavel and a scroll bearing the pledge date is January 1, 1855.

The Indiana contribution came from the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the post-masters and their assistants of the State. A heavy dark stone, streaked with black, bears the inscription, "Emblem of our trust in the Union," and the word "Michigan." Minnesota stands near by embodied in granite.

lowa did not put in an appearance until 1876. One of her stones has merely her more while another declares that "Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, low to an inseparable Union."

Missouri sends a star-bordered tribute in scribed to the memory of Washington. Wisconsin, Montana and Wyoming Territory are represented each by a single Oregon's is a profusion of wheat, grapes and products of the soil.

A lone log cabin on the plains beyonthis the mountains, their lofty peaks over ooking a river where a vessel plows bet way, and their base lined with railroads form a pecture, in the center of which dands a stordy blacksmith at his work; his large arms heavily corded with veins and picles like the coils of a rope, holds aloft a hammer in the act of striking an anvil and the whole is characteristic of Nebraska. hild of the West and adopted mother of a

might have been President. Nevada's smoothly polished gray stone was once embedded with her name in solid silver letters: yet despite the most stringent efforts on the part of Monument officials, all the letters were stolen with the exception of one, which was taken from the stone and sent to a place of safe keeping; the hasm left by their absence have been eastifully gilded and whether appropriately not, Nevada is now spelled in letters of gold;

From Kansas came the representation of an industrious pioneer, ploughing the field round his cabin, while the sun is just peeping over the Eastern hills.

The Free Masons of Arkansas are ren sented as well as the city of Little Rock and the word Arkansas is inscribed on or of the first stones which comes under the servation of one mounting the stairway n the Monument.

There is a tribute from the citizens of Stockton, Cal., and the State's stone is in scribed "California, youngest sister of the Union, brings her golden tribute to the emory of its father." That was years ago before the young sister's nose was put en-Three beautiful wreaths are carved on the

arble bearing the word Kentucky. In the enter of these two men resembling pict ires of Henry Ciny clasp hands over words "United we Stand, Divided we Fall." Under the auspices of Heaven and the pre ents of Washington, Kentucky will be the ast to give up the Union." The Addisonian Literary Society of the

Western Military Institute of Dremon, Ky. sent a valuable tribute. It is of pure white stone on which is carved a bust of Wash ngton, several books emblematic of literature and statecraft and symbols of war in flags, drums and artillery. The inscription "To the Father of His Country." Masonic lodges of the State are represented.

Tennessee made an offering of her own parble, inscribed "The Federal Union must be preserved." And if she did forget the words for one brief period, they were soon evivified in the hearts of her people and live today an eternalized resolve. Hark county, Tenn., also sent a block of

Pennessee marble. Georgia convention, December, 1850, are the words cut over a carved arch whose pillars are wisdom, justice and mod-eration, surmounted by a copy of the Constitution. The grand lodge of Georgia represented, and the State stone declares for the "Union as it was; the Constitution as it is."

A pure white marble block was presented by the most worshipful grand lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Alabama, to the National Monument Soclety.

The Alabama stone's inscribed "A Union of Equality and Justice as adjusted by the Constitution." The State of Mississippi made her con

tribution in 1850; besides this, two stones came from the grand lodge of the State, and one from Oakland College, in 1851 The grand lodge of Florida sent a stone which is the only one from the State. There s one of a dark brown color, from which nscription and carving have entirely way: It is thought by some that this diapldated tribute belongs to Florida; but

t is by no means certain. The grand division of the S. of T., the Mechanics of Raleigh, the Thalian Society. Wilmington, constitute North Carolina's representation. South Carolina follows

der a single stone A swan in the nest with her young, and the words, "Ever faithful to the Consti-tution," form the main features of the Louislana stone. The same design was utilized by the Continental Guard of New Orleans, but a different inscription was ubstituted; there is also a list of the officers of the guard and the date, Feb

ruary, 1856. If one State more than another has roprietary interest in the Monument that State is Virginia. The ground in which its foundation is imbedded was once here anditsglory crowns the memory of her best

beloved son. Her stone of granite is thus inscribed Virginia, who gave Washington to Ameri ca, gives this granite for his monument.'
The alumni of Washington College sen tribute to commemorate the fact that this institution was the only one endowed by the "Father of His Country." One stone bears the inscription: "From Otter's sum mit. Virginia's loftlest peak-to crown a

nonument to Virginia's noblest son." An other is from the citizens of Alexandria, Va., the descendants of the friends and neighbors of Washington, 1851. Another m the Jefferson Literary Society of the University of Virginia, January 7, 1860; one from Richmond, one from the Free Masons, one from the I. O. O. F. 1851; one from the grand division of the Sons of Temperance and one from West-

moreland county.

Coming still nearer home than Virginia. that is, to the District of Columbia, We

Presented by the Tuscarora Tribe, No. 5, To Patter Patriae, Seventa Sun Hunding Moon, Grand Sun, 5615. Improved Order of Red Men.

Another inscription of the same character is the following: Presented by Anarostia Tribe, No. 3, 1, 0, R, M., D. C., On Taird Sun of 37 Suns, Worm Moon, Grand Lodge, 5610.

The Oldest Inhabitants presented the Monument with their contribution dated July 4, 1870. The city of Washington makes no boast of its kinship with Washington; its plain stone is merely inscribed, "From the City of Washington to its Founder." The re-mainder of the District scontribution came from the assembly of the Presbyterian Church, May, 1852; Grand Lodge of Masoms: Washington Light Infantry, October 19, 1850; German Benevolent Society, instituted 1836; Columbia Typographica ociety, instituted January, 1815; Little Falls Quarry stone, presented by Timothy O'Neale, Franklin Fire Company and the National Greys. The first tablet in the Monument was

presented by George Watterson, secretary of the National Monument Society, as a testimonial of his gratitude and veneration, A. D. 1849. The stone is now much worn and dilapidated, but it will remain when the Monument is crumbling in ruins to record the name of that organization which pioneered a greatenterprise Wales sent a tribute, and the Grecian Archipelugo remembered the "Great Wash-

ington," August 13, 1855. The latter stone came from the governor and commune of the islands Paros and Noxos

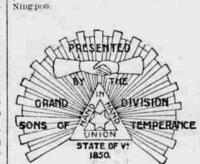
Brazil's dark stone, wreathed and starbordered, is decorated with a sparkling crown, emblematic of the royalty that is now a thing of the past. A large black stone is relieved by the oasis of a single word, Siam, one of the few states of the Orient represented.

The translations of the inscriptions the foreign stones, and a description of these, are to be found in the same pumphlet which contains a list of articles deposited in the corner stone.

The Bremen stone reads, "Friendly Bremen to the Great and Good Washing-

Turkey expresses a desire for closes friendship between berself and America, and declares that to further this Abdul Myid Kahn has also written his name or

the tribute to Washington. The stone has two dates, 1269-1779, and above, a mono gram of Mabomet. The block is pure white marble. Japan's stone came in 1853; China's the year. The latter contains a mass of verbiage mainly devoted to praise of Washington, in the pictoresque language of the country. It was given by a commay of Christians, and was engraved at



From the roins of the Parthenon, Greece gathered a fragment on which she sends a greeting to the new republic. It is pecollarly appropriate that the greatest an-cient free state should thus express sympathy for the greatest modern, which has taken many of the remnants of the former's coiture to adorn its own. state conspicuous for its absence in the

foreign representation is France.

Among the miscellaneous collection tributes is one which was unsurpassed in beauty by any other in the monument. It was sent by the American Medical Association, instituted in 1845. It has been so mutilated by sightseers that it is difficult trace its design. The motto is "Vincit Armor Patrice.

Near the center of the stone sits a female figure, armless and headless, like the Venus of Milo; around her stand several aged and searded doctors, who at first sight appear to be engaged in the process of dissection but a closer investigation reveals the fact that the lady has been taken to pieces by disitors, and that the doctors are merely in the net of laying the tributes of their skill at her feet. The Cherokee Nation was the only band

or red men who remembered the "Great father;" their tribute arrived in the year 1850.

The words, "We commend you to visit the sick, relieve distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan," are in unison with the spirit of the grand lodge of the United States Independent Order of Odd Fellows, who wrote them on the block which bears the date 1852; not less appropriate is the tribute of the supreme cour cil of Templars of Honor, organized De cember 5, 1845; it is inscribed with a pledge against intoxicating drinks, and cears various devices of the order.

March 1, 1851, is the date which con orates the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, United States Army. landing below this the letters, "Engineers Association," are inscribed without date A light block, wreathed in stone morning glories, and having a large beenive in the center, is inscribed:

Holiness of the Lord,

Another has naught on its surface but the name, "Peter Force." Two disciples of Daguerre sent an un prefentious tribute stone to honor Washngton, and in 1858 one came from the ladies and gentiemen of the dramatic profession of America. On the latter is carved a fine bust of Shakespeare, and the lugubrious statement that: "All That

Live Must Die." Two hundred and eighty feet is as high a the stones extend. Away up the bare walls beyond are big blocks which seen to be ionesomely waiting for the monotons of their blankness to be relieved. If they could be excavated, one by one, there would be room to put in tributes from all our new States, from all those which may some day be ours. Mexico, Cuba, South America, Hawari and Canada, would form

us combination. But in this part of the Monument visitors do not linger. As the darkest hour is he fore dawn, the dreamest part, if there be any, of the Monument, is a hundred or so feet from the top. There, one expects to see the Monument ghost, but he is disappointed for the reason that the

Monument is too young. The average visitors to the Monument are about 500 a day, but during some years it is greater. During the morta of the Grand Army encampment here a few years age people were registered by the cus todian. During the month of Mr. Harrison's inauguration there were 38,962 (10,499 on the 5th of March); Mr. Cleveland's inuguration in 1893, 31,525; Knights of Pythias encampment, 35,422; Knights Templar, 37,300, and during the Christian

Not more than haif of the people who visit the Monument ascend to the top. By neglecting to do this they miss the most interesting feature of the visit. To view the city from that great height is to see it with all its beauties clearly defined and all its heavier lines obliterated. The dusty streets almost disappear under lines of tree restful in their verdancy; traffic seems to roceed with Philadelphian leisureness, and the dingy environs of railroad stations appear as clean black spots. The broad, blu anopy above is as far away as ever, but its fleecy clouds make pillows of the hills standing like a hodyguard around the city while to the west a glittering silver cord

to the broad bosom of the Chesapeake Bay. 'POSSUM SKETCHES.

hreads its way through a smiling land

Endeavor convention, 35,422.

"Speakin' about cantankerous critters, said old Zeb White, as we sat togethe one evening, "but I recken my son, who died five y'ars ago, was about the wust. That boy had a powerful good heart in him, as a gineral thing, but that was days when the devil seemed to hev possession of him. It wasn't no good to switch him, and when he was outer sorts it wasn't no good to argy with him. He was fifteen y ars old when I cum home from the wah, and his head was swelled up big 'nuff fur a man of fo'ty He finally got so that he feltlike rubbin up agin me. I was at work in the garden day when he came home fro Co'ners a-spittin' right and left, and bime by he cams out to me and sez:
"Pop, mebbe yo' calls yo'self the bes

man on this yere mountin.'
"'Mebbe I do,' sez I, as I cooks at him outer my left eye. " 'But yo' ain't, though, and I kin prove

"Then who is?" 'He stands right yere befor' yo', and nia cognomen ar' Sam White. Dad, I'm goin' to whop yo'!'

"Better go inter the house, boy, and iev yo'r mother gin yo' some bread and botter and lasses on it."

But that toy had the wust kind o swell head," said the old man, "and be aimest in thinkin' he could whop his rop. He gits nigher and nigher, and timeby he sails for me. I knowed what was comin', and befo' he could wink twice I floppedhim on his back and then whopped im till he tollered fur mercy. He for two y'ars arter that, but he didn't try that game on me no mo'. One day he was down to Bristol and thar was a circus in town. We went in, and as we was lookin' at the animals one of the lions lies down, with his tail stickin through the bars of the cage. I seen Sam a-grinnin' and I says:
"'Young man, don't yo' go and mak

no fool of yo'rself with that lion." 'I'm gwine to pinch that tail,' sez he " 'What's the use?"

"T've heard as how they were made o' leather and had no feelin' in 'em. and

I'm goin' to see about it.'
"I didn't say nothin' mo', kase I ku Sam was bound to have his way if it busted him. He gits clus to the cage imgrabs that tail and gives it a pinch and a twist and then hangs on to it with all his might. The lion jumps up with a roar fit to shake the hills, and in about a pinit that hull menageric was apsot and the circus folks a-pilin' onto Sam. One of the older lions in the cage clawed him across the hand, a dog bit him on the leg, and them circus folks whopped him till he didn't git outer bed for six weeks. He was into all jest sich scrapes as that and the wonder was that he lived as long as he did. The older he growed the mo cantankerous he got, and one day the ole woman cum to me with tears in her eye and sez

'Zeb White, Sam's a-gittin' wusser and ser all the time, and I'm almost hopin' the Lawd will take him away." 'The Lawd couldn't manage him if

He did git him," sez I.
... 'Mebbe He could. Mebbe He's got : pen up thar in Heaven to put Sam into and keep him 'till he's bin made over. I'n goin' to dye my shawl black and fix up a mournin' bonnet, fur that boy o' ours will be brung home dead befo' he's a month

Wall, so he was-so he was," said the old man, with a touch of pathos in his voice. "He was down to the Co ners one day to blow and brag with the crowd a-hangin' out that in them days, when a But Clark's ball bad broken out field and was comin' up the road. That bull was a big 'un, and booked two hosto death. As the man was givin the alars the buil showed up down the road. He was pawin' up the airth and makin' the heaven quake with his beller, and sich as had bosses tied up was mighty spry to set 'es oose and git 'em away. Nobody didn't propose to git in the way of that b take chances-nobody but my son Sam. It was a chance fur him to show off, and h

riz up and yelled: This is the day I hev bin livin' fur! I'll go fo'th and take that bull by the horns

and flop him on his back." 'The men tried to argy with Sam, but ie was sot, and, pullin' off his coat and flingin' down his hat, he walked out and begins to paw and beller, same as The critter stops to look at nim and fur a minit or two be mus bey wondered what it was. Then his eyes began to glare and his tail stand at, and the crowd hellered to Sam to git over the fence. He never m em, but with a roar and a beller he run n on the bull

"And what happened?" I asked, as the old man paused

"Jest waat might hev bin looked fur," he replied. "Sam was tossed twenty feet at the fust go off, and when that bull got through with him thar wasn't much left to bury. A man cums up t break the news to us. I wasn't home. and he sez to the ole woman:

'Mrs. White, ar' yo'r son Sam home today? ". He min't, says she.

"'And do yo' know why he ain't?" "'Not exactly, but I reckon it's kase he's sumwhar else. "'That's right, Mrs. White-perfeckly

right and proper. Yo'r son Sam ain't home and ain't comin' home, kase he's got bizness up thar in the land o' angels and golden streets which will detain him College Women as Housekeepers. There is an old fallacy in argument calle st hoc, ergo propter hoc, which is, being interpreted, "If you die after breaking

looking glass, you do not die on account of aving broken the looking glass—unless yo eat the mercury off the back." If a woman is a bad housekeeper after taking her A. R. degree, it is not necessarily on ac count of it. No woman is either a good or bad housekeeper on account of training -New York Journal. With Reading in Between. bought the finest book today A-ridin' on the train.

Cost thirty cents-I bet you'll say
It's worth it twice again. The things an' things it tells about,

pictures of 'em printed out The greatest interestin' lot

Or what it doesn't tell! No, 'taint no "shoppin' guide," cause it Has readin's in between. I kinder think it's called a lit-Erary magazine!
—Ladice' Home Journal.

I donno what it hasn't

Its Disorganization After Destruction of Mediaeval Guilds.

WAGE-EARNERS' DARK AGE

Victory of English Land Owners and Traders Over Labor-Effects of the Revolution of 1688-Labor During the Napoleonic Wars-Third Paper of the Series.

On the destruction of the guilds-the m dieval labor organizations - began that dark night of oppression of labor which did not break for nearly three centuries. We are now in the morning of the day that succeeded that long and dreadful night, the effect of which, and of the struggle attending its breaking, have not yet disappeared, how ever the conflict may have changed in character.

As long as there is wrong in the world efforts will be made to right it. As long as a class or body of people are denied equal and exact justice there will be a struggle for its attainment. As long as some people are deprived of opportunities which others possess there will be a contest until the privilege is abolished or a like privilege is extended to all. In the Trinity of God there is no person before or after, no person higher or lower, all three persons are of equal virtue, power and majesty, and to this model must human society in the end conform so far as the rights and opportunities of its members are concerned.

The fact that society took a different form when the pressure which had maintained therelations of lord and villein was lessened by the destruction of one-third of the people, was conclusive proof that society was not rightly constructed, as the height to which water rises from an artesian well is proof of the pressure which was exerted to keep it in its reservoir, and when wages ros after the black death the fact was equally onclusive they had before been too low, for nothing rose in price but wages and those articles in Whose production labor was the principal item of expense.

As has been stated, there is a limit to wages that may be paid. Wages cannot encroach too far on the profits of capital without destroying or impairing it, and thus destroying or impairing the continuity of A fair interest in the cost of the la buildings and machinery must befirst paid or otherwise no one would put capital into these things; next come the taxes for the support of the government, which should be st adjusted as to bear equally upon laborer and capitalist. Then the wages must be paid or the capital will have become use lessly expended; but not such wages as will the capitalist from receiving the wages he is fairly entitled to for his superintendance of the business and a reasonable profit on his investment, but sufficent to enable the laborer to feed, clothe and educate his children and prepare them to take his place in the labor world, and last of all what is called economic rent, if there is any. But the latter should not be per mitted to lessen the wages of the laborer for labor is necessary to production, and there can be no production without it, but economic rent is not necessary, and should nly be allowed after the laborer has been fully remunerated. Prof. Rogers as serts that "rent is natural as disease and misery are natural," but that is no reaon why either or all should not be elimin ated if this were possible

So, when, through the increase of prices, he land owners and traders of England. in 1563, gained a complete victory over bor, not, indeed, restoting the seridor from which the laborer had been freed, but so reducing wages, compared with the cost of living, that the laborer was a pasper, or ever kept on the brink of pauperde the pressure which had been count bolanced was again made effectual, and the last state of the laborer was worse than he first. Their wages would not purchase near as much of the necessaries of life, the hours of labor were longer, and the guildstheir means of protection against the rapacity of the landowners and traders-

were destroyed or rendered powerless. It is evident that there were organiza tions among artisans during the latter part of the sixteenth and until the besimpling of the eighteenth century; but they had no permanent, and probably no tenporary, effect on their condition, while he agricultural laborers were reduced to hopeless poverty. The condition of the wage-earners was better under the pro-tectorate of Cromwell than either immediately before or after, the justices seemingly being disposed to act with les injustice to the laborers. After the res toration of Charles II the act of parochilit settlement was passed, and neither artisan nor agricultural inborer could go to another parish, except with the consent of the officers of the parish to which he desired to remove, and then he must give bond that he would not become a charge on that parish. Thus the laborer was hi prisoned in his own parish and practically nade a seri without land; an anomaly in history

The revolution of 1688, though it put an end to the abuse of arbitrary power ver men of wealth or station, brought no relief or liberty to the workers. The law really added to their burdens, for it was made obligatory that notice of the arrival of strangers should be published after serv ice in church on Sundays, and the law of settlement was re-enacted with changes nore oppressive to the laborer. Prof. Rogers thus describes the action of the new law: "It allows that persons are imprisoned in their place of settlement where they cannot get work, though work may be wanted elsewhere. It allows that provisions of the act of 1662, requiring the newcomer to give security that he would not become chargeable to the parish of his new residence, confines them to live in their own parishes. It, therefore, permits churchwardens

and overseers to give license to those who wish to migrate, the effect of the license being that. If the newcomer become scharge able, he could be forthwith removed with his children, even though they had been born in the new settlement. . Those persons who possessed the whole of a parish took care, whenever they could to pull down the cottages on their estates and rely on labor from a distance. Es this system they hired labor at quarter essions, i. e . at factitiously low wages while the parish of a man's residence had to supplement his wages, and bear al ontingencies, which were enhanby the laborer being constrained to travel siderable distance to his work in all weathers. The law of settlement not only fixed the tenant to the soil, but enables the opulent landowner to rob his neighbor and to prematurely wear out the laborer health and strength." And he adds: "And this, too, was done when Burke and Sheridan were denouncing the despotism of Hastings. Why, at his own door in Beaconstield, Burke must have daily seen sarts who had less liberty than those pathetically and dramatically."

The degradation of the laborer was shown in the last paper, when it was stated that it took an artisan four times as long to earn the same supplies in 1563, working eleven hours a day, as it did in 1495, worktinued, and, in fact, increased, as compari- is still resisting his further

In 1610 the artisan would have had to vork forty-three weeks to procure what his ncestor in 1495 carned in ten weeks, not taking into account the difference in hours, which were eleven in 1610, and eight in 1495. The agricultural laborer, after being employed the whole year of 1610, would fail in earning, by 24s. 9 1-2d., what his ancestoreurne lin 1495 in fifteen weeks. In 1684 the wages of an artisan work ing the whole year were £15 13s, and of the agricultural laborer £10 8s. 8d. The cost of the supplies which their ancestors got in 1495 for ten and fifteen weeks' labor, respectively, was £14 lis.

In 1725 the cost of the same supplies referred to above was £16 2s 3d. The artisan working every day that year could earn at most £15 13s; the best agricultural laborer could earn £15, and the others £13. In 1767 Arthur Young stated that wages

of laborers in husbandry were £20 da. 4da for one year, and he remarked that this um "ought nearly to exclude parish assistance." Jefferson informs us that when he was

n Europe in 1783-8 the workman in England was employed sixteen hours a day. This must have been inclusive of meals, which took out two or two and one-half In 1495 a family of seven could carn £24 10s. in money at that time. A himily

of seven in 1770 could carn but little more than twice that amount, when it ought to have earned seven and a half times as much: or, instead of receiving £51 8s., it should have received £183 15s. to have been as well off as the family of 1495. In 1801 Arthur Young says that a Suffolk laborer could (at some previous time not stated, but presumably some sixty

years before; have beight for 5s what would at that time have cost him 26s. 5d., and therefore as his wages and partsu allowance would at best have only given given him 15s., he was virtually put on a little more than half the scale of earn'ngs in the earlier period.

During the seventeenth century there was a great rise is prices caused by the inproduction of gold and silver in the new world. While this caused a rise in the

ney value of wages, there was no rise, but a falling off in their purchasing power, and the workman's only source in making up what he lost in the decrease of the purchasing power of his wages was from the parish. The rise of expenditure under the poor law marks the degradation of the laborer in the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. In 1785 the poor rate was 2,004,238 pounds; in 1802 it was 4,267,965 pounds, nd in 1813 it was 8,640,842 pounds

Manufacturing had greatly increased toward the close of the eighteenth cen-tury, but it brought little reward to the laborer. The introduction of new machiner, gradually destroyed the nand-workers business, but it did not increase the wages f those who attended the machines. labor of women and children began to be stilized to an extent greater than ever be fore known, but their wages were small, their hours unbearable, while there were targe numbers of men out of work or working for unsetisfactory wages. Trade unions began to be formed for the protection of their members, but these organizations and the demands of the laboring class were resisted by the employers to the extent of than at that time. They beat down wages below the scale fixed by the justices, notwithstanding the efforts of the workmen to have the fegal scale enforced, They who had the law passed making it incumbent upon the justices to fix the scale of wages, now refused to obey it, and when the workmen combined in unions to compet the enforcement of the lawful scale, and struck to enforce their dethe combination aws of 1799-1800, making t an offense punishable with impris to combine for any purpose, no matter how landable. The employers were now appeal-ing to the doctrine of the freedom of individual contract after having for centuries denied such liberty. The effect of this long struggle is best

old in the words of Prof. Rogers, in "Six enturies of Work and Wages," page 488 "It (English laboff Was first impover shed by the issue of base money. Nextit was robbed of its gild capital by the land hieves of Edward's regency It was next brought into contact with a new and more needy set of employers—the sheep masters, who succeded the monks. It was then with a pretence, and, perhaps with the intention of kindness, subjected to the parter resolute assessment, the nextcultural labouer being still further impov erished for being made the residents of all labor. The agricultural labouer was still further mulcted by enclosures and the extinction of those immemorial rights of onsture and fuel he enjoyed so long. The poor law professed to find him work, but was so administered that the reduction of his wages to a bare subdistance became an easy process and an ecomonical expedient. When the monarchy was restored his employers, who fixed his wages by their orn authority, relieved their own estates from their ancient dues at the expense of his poor luxuries by the excise, tied nim to the soil by the law of settlement and starved him by a prohibitive corn law. The freedom of the few was longht by the servitude of the many. * * * Throughout the eighteenth century the most enlight ened men gave the poor their bity, occostonally their patronage, sometimes would assist him at the expense of other workers, but beyond a ture subalstence never iningined that they had any rights r remembered that they had suffered wrongs. The weight of taxation tell on them in every direction and with searching severity. * * To crown the whole, the penalties of felony and conspirate were denounced against all laborers who associated together to better their lot by endeavoring to sell their labor in concert while the desperation which poverty and nisery induce, and the crime they suggest, met by a code more sangulaary than any which a civilized nation had ever seretofore devised or a high-spirited one sub-mitted to."

And in another place he said: "I contend that from 1563 to 1824 a conspiracy, con-cocted by law and carried out by parties interested in its success, was entered into to cheat the English workman of his wages, o tie him to the soll, to deprive him of hope and to degrade him into irremediable

poverty." While such was his condition, a was out the greater part of the expense of carrying on the great Napoleonic wars. Speaking of these wars, Prof. Rogers says the work last quoted page 505: "To outward appearance the strife was waged by armies and generals; in reality the re-sources on which the struggle was based, and without which it would have speedily collapsed, were the sthat and starvation of labor, the overtaxed and underfed tolls of filldbood, the underpaid and nacert employment of men. Wages were mulcted in order to provide the waste of war and the profits of commerce and manufacture. great trust in government by party, for the two great historical parties have fleeced and ground them down with impartial persistence." And the historian might say the same of the two historical parties of

the United States. Such was the laborer's con close of the last century in England. My fourth paper will contain an account of how the English inhorer refused to be permanently degraded; how he has progressed and overcome the forces that had opposed him and kept him down, and which have fought his advancement step by step, and H. M. BEADLE.